## EUROPE.

GENERAL SCHOFIELD IN PARIS.

What He Does and What is Said of Him.

pertant Experiments in the British Iron-Clad Navy.

Strange Pictures of European Court Life.

Dissatisfaction Queen Victoria.

LOLA MONTES' SUCCESSOR IN BAVARIA

Scandal with Regard to the New King of

PARIS, Dec. 12, 1865. overing from Its Fright About General Scho Reflect of the Late Speeches of Mr. Bigelow and al Schofield—Comments of the Paris Press—Move of General Schofield—He Visits the Minister of The Late King of Belgium and His Successor

e Parisian journalists and politicians, and financial and citizens generally, are beginning to recover here of Major General Schoffeld, as was supposed th a mission from your government to this, requesting niggestive but remarkably pacific speech made the toast which he gave to "the old friendship be n that General Schoffeld is, after all, not "raw head and bloody bones" ogre as they had asgiving dinner the excitement in Paris in relation was really intense, and the most absur that he had been sent here to replace Er. Bigelow, it being considered best at this crisis to bave a military man here, and all believed that his mission was to "bully" the government. The Bourse went awaiting with great anxiety the President's

the Thanksgiving dinner—the one announcing his belief shat the United States "thus now every reasonable prospect of enjoying a term of peace with all the world to which no man can presume to fix a limit," and the other ing a review of the grand moral lesson taught by the power exhibited by your government in the raising and sbandment of immense arm'es with a toast to the "old Priendship between France and the United States '-have had a very decided effect in modifying their fears and in bringing them to the conclusion that your governmen is willing to give the Emperor a fair chance to escape out this present Mexican dilemma. This is all he waite ng his clothes and he will "scratch gravel" as eagerly es ever did a woodchuck attempting to dig his way fro

The following comments of the Parisian press upon the speeches of Mr. Bigelow and General Schoffeld are particularly interesting, as showing how important they consider them. La France, a strong partisan of the

mostder them. La France,

Merican scheme, says:

The presence of this latter personage (General Schofield) naturally gave to the meeting a very peculiar interest. The toast to the Emperor of the French was proposed by Mr. John Jay, the chairmain of the banquet, in
serms of the most lively sympathy for France and for
the maintenance of good relations between the two countries. The speech of Mr. Bigelow was also equally retable for the eminently pacific sentiments to which

The Opinion Nationals (anti Mexican) says:—
The General's words have a meaning which it is only proper to point out, after all the commentaries to which his arrival in Paris has given vise. Writers were not content with affirming that he was charged by the cabinet at Washington with a mission to the French government; they went so far as to pretend that the mission was of a nature to bring about grave complications, and perhaps to disturb the peace of the world. At this moment all these simister predictions fall to the ground herefore the very words of the homovable General. If he had any mission to fulfill it must be escentially pacific. We congratuate him on having solved the first opportunity for dissipating the apprehensions to which his arrival in Paris had given birth without any serious motive.

The Patric, which of all the Paris journals has the most positively asserted that General Scholleld's nassion was of a quasi belligerent character, makes the following

was of a quasi beligiorent character, makes the following comments:

This language is not only cloquent—it is interesting. From one end to the other it is a rectification of all that the New York journals have been amounteing to us every day for the last six months. This general pacification, those soldiers who return quietly to their labors, these officens who return quietly to their labors, these officens who return quietly to their labors, these officens become better men, this political prosperity—all that is mort agreeable to liken to, even to the old friendship of the Americans for Francei What, thee, were the journals telling us about agritations, and revolts, and formations of bands of a Walker, &c.? Faisshoods, every one of them.

The Debats says:—After having allowed everybody class to indulge in suppositions, the General has at last and a few words himself; and although his language has not any official character, one may nevertheless. find in \$1 the true expression of the sentiments of bis fellow cities and of the policy of his government. The great American banquet was attended by Mr. Bigelow, the lifeliniter of the United States, and by General Schoffield, and the isoset proposed by the laiter was, "To the old friendship between France and the United States! May it be strengthened and perpentiated! That does not hook amount little a summonsto evacuate Mexico. The neeting was exclusively American, it was presided over by Mr. John Jay, grandsom of one of the signers of the treaty of 1763, by which England recognized American Independence; a toget to France was received with enthusiasm." The writer then refers to the conclinatory language expressed by Mr. Bigelow, and after quoting a long passage from that gentleman's eloquent address goes back to General Schoffield career and says.—

The General commanded the left wing of General Sherman's and one of the north vallant of those extemptore selders who have assomished the world as much as did those of the French Republic. He explained in a few words th

The French journals thus far confine themselves to biographical notices and harmiers platitudes upon the death of the King of Belgium. It would, of course, be "fat burglary" to suggest what some or later may be also be absorption of Belgium by either France or

Prusela. The parisans of the government assert that no such thing is thought of now. This is, indeed, probably true, and results from the fact that in the interview a short time since between the Emperor and the Count de Bismark they were not able to agree exactly upon the division of the spoils. Prussis not yet being prepared to give up her Rhenish provinces, which the Emperor positively demands as a quid pro que before he will permit Prussia any further enlargement of her territory. So it is probable that the Duke de Brahant will be allowed to ascend the throne—how long he will be permitted to reign depends upon the Emperor Napoleon. He is a weak yeung man; born of the 9th of April, 1835, and consequently a little more than thirty years old. He was married on the 22d of August, 1853, to Marie Henriette Anne, daughter of the Archduke Joseph of Austria. It was five years after their marriage before any children were born, and the horrible story is the common scandal of Brussels, that the father of thom is not the Puke de Brabant, but his younger and handsome brother, the Count de Flandre.

There is a little cholers still lingering about Parismough to keep away a great many strangers and even residents, who exaggerate greatly its importance and exact. From the 30th of November to the 6th of December the number of deaths from cholera amounted to any four in hospitals and private houses. Yesterday there were four deaths reported.

A fair held by the ladies of the American Episcopal church in Paris is to be opened this evening—the object being the laudable one of the payment of the debts of the establishment. I learn that General Schofield will honor the fair with a visit this evening.

Americans turned out in force at the opening masquerade ball at the Grand Opera on Saturday evening law, it was, as usual, magnificently funny. This is said to be the last year of this institution, as the new Opera House will not be allowed to be descerated by the presence of the barbers, and blackers and loafers, and this cocolles

performers at this ball, which, in its early stages, was the intriguing ground of titled dames and noble gentlemen.

President Johnson and the Radicala.

From the London Post, Dec. 12.]

Evente are now transpiring in the other hemisphere, fraught with the destiny of a gallant race, and important to all the civilized antions of the world. On Monday week the Congress of the United States assembled at Washington, and the contest between conservatism and radicalism has by this time been decided. The President, with a true magnatismity, generosity and statesmanship for which we accord him the greater credit as our first impressions were against him, had determined to reconstruct the Union and once more to form a united sisterhood of States. His measures for insuring this grand result, and for blotting out in happy forgetfulness the sad scenes of the past, were based upon a thorough knowledge of human nature.

The attempt of the Northern radicals in Congress to gain their object by a perversion of the constitution is an affort to accomplish by trickery and fortuitous circumsances the complete annihilation of political power in the hands of the Southern white, and its tronger mominally to the debased freed slaves, but really to the military satraps and other officials which the greety North will send down to prey upon an already impressibled and oppressed people. The test has been made, and we shall soon learn whether the President stands his ground in favor of the constitution and the equality of the Southern whites, or whether, bending beneath the power which threatens him, he has consented to place the victims in the hards of a blood-thirty faction.

The return of the Southern States to Congress would put the radicals in a minority, and they are unwilling to yield the power which they have held for four years.

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Mr. Stamsfeld's Tribute to America.

At a reform meeting held at Halifax, December 11, Mr. Stamsfeld, M. P., formerly a member of Lord Palmerston's ministry, said:—It was not the least of the merits of the late Parliament that it had succeeded in preserving this country in conditions of neutrality and peace with the people of the United States, when there might have been the danger of being dragged into a war, and on the side of the slaveholder—(applause)—against men who were our brethren; men who had shown their capacity for using gigantic efforis and making gigantic sacrifices to preserve, as they had preserved, the integrity of a reunited country, and who had shown in the hour of their victory a clemancy meh as the world had never before with exact. (Cheers.) That people had shown an example to all the monarchies of the Old World—a capacity of returning to all the conditions of peace by the disbauding of their mayal and military forces, retrenching their expenditure and admitting the rights even at those they had conquered. This no other nation in the mortal had as yet approached in its history. (Applause.)

Strength and Wankness or the British

Strength and Wonkness of the British
Navy.

IMPORTANT EXPERIMENTS IN PROGRESS.

(From the London Times, Dec. 12.]

We are gradually approaching a question of vital importance to the efficiency of the navy. Our fron-clad fleet has recently been strengthened by successive additions, exhibiting an enormous increase of defonsive power, until at length we possess a vessel which may be expected to realst even a shot of six hundred pounds. The Herentes—one of Mr. Reed's ships—is completely proof against a three hundred-pounder, and will be so plated along her water line as to repell a ball of twice that weight. All this time, however, we have made little or no advance in the way of offensive armament. Even the three hundred-pounder gen is not actually received into the service, so that our progress is on the side of the ships alone. For this there are good reasons. We can make then carry cannon. The sides of a man-of-war are now as thick as the walls of a feudal castle, and you the vessels are as fleet and buoyant as ever; but when it comes to mounting heavy gues upon these batteries we seen find ourselves checked. It was thought a few years ago that the sixty-eight pounder was about the heaviest piece that could be successfully corried and worked in a ship's toucd-side. This gen weighed ninety-five cwt, or about ten thousand pounds represents the maximum of size admissible under such circle ents the maximum of size admissible under such circle ents the maximum of size admissible under such circle ents the maximum of size admissible under such circle ents the maximum of size admissible under such circle ents the maximum of size admissible under such circle ents the maximum of size admissible under such circle ents the maximum of size admissible under such circle ents the maximum of size admissible under such circle ents the maximum of size admissible under such circle ents the maximum of size admissible under such circle ents the maximum of size admissible under such circle ents the maximum of size admissible under su of opinion that a gun of twelve thousand pounds represents the maximum of size admissible under such circumstances. Of course they have far heavier guns in use, but they carry them in furces; and so, it is said, must we. This proposal, however, opens another question. It is proved that very heavy cannon can be worked in turrets; but it is not proved that turret ships can be made secontary or commoditions vessels. Moreover, we have got some magnificent tron-clude constructed on the broads de principle, and if these cannot, by some means or other, be made to carry hatteries of effective strength, they must either be recome author or be to the service altigories. So it becomes of infinite importance to ascertain by practical experiment weight one first in considering the area of the limits imposed upon us in this arrangement. Great professional authorities have asserted that any gun which can be carried in any first with conscious, and what are the limits imposed upon us in this arrangement. Great professional authorities have asserted that any gun which can be carried in a turret can be carried in a broadside, but the contrary opinion has also been strongly defended, and is very widely entertained. Nothing, it is obvious, can solve this question but experiment, and the experiment, we are glad to say, will commence this menting.

The Minotian is, or, at any rate, is intended to be, one of our fuest ron-clads. She was designed as an improvement on the Worrior-herself, and it happens that she may be seen, heartifully modelled, in the South Kensington Museum. But a is all a question whether this noble ship can carry such mine or would be required to reader her ballery effective, and accordingly she will put to soa to day to make trial of her capacities.

That these new twelve ton guns can be carried in turrets is beyond a doubt; but then 8 has never been ascertained whether turret ships can be made good seagoing vessels. We have made not know that she can carry twelve ton guns. If she falls lo do so we fall have to i

such gins on pivote, too; but that principle would only bring us round to the turret in the end, for a turret gun is a pivot gun protected.

It must not be forgetten that this ship which is now to be thus tested represents the first and most powerful class of our new fleet. The powers of Mr. Reed'n vessels remain still to be shown, but at present the Minotaur herself, the Agincourt, the Northumberland, the Achilles, the Black Prince and the Warrior are our six first rates. These are the specimens in which our iron clad fleet surpasses the fleets of other countries, and it is, therefore, of no slight importance to discover, if possible, some method of arming them with the most powerful guns known. The experiments now to be commenced will illustrate the question for us, though they will not exactly decide it, will be discouraging if the results tell against all the gun carriages alike, but still the resources of our inventors may not have been exhausted in these three models. All we know at present is that before our but ships can carry the best guns some new mechanism must be desiced. The approaching experiments will represent the first easily in this direction, but, whatever the result, we should be very sorry to regard them as the last.

Unpopularity of the English Court. PRINCESS HELENA QUEEN VICTORIA RICH ENOUGH TO PROVIDE FOR HER DAUGHTER HER

PRINGESS HELENA—QUEEN VICTORIA RICH ENOUGH TO PROVIDE FOR HER DAUGHTER REMSELF, ETC.

[From the London Star, Dec. 11.]

Sm.—That the Ministry have persuaded the Queen to attend in person at the opening of the new Parliament, in order to convince her people that she has not permanently retired from public life, and in order to prevent her losing any more of her at one time immeasurable popularity, is now as "generally known" as any of the facts recorded by Mr. Timbs in his useful volumes. It is also understood that this concession has been made by her Majesty in order that, feeling the compliment, the Commons may more gracefully comply with the request which will be made to them to vote without debate a dower to the Princess Holena on the occasion of her marriage with the Prince Frederick Christian of Augustenburg. But, although largely rumored, it was not generally known until hinted at in the Speciator this day, that "a large appenage is to be domanded for the Princess with the request which will have a large the result allowed to English princesses." Sr. it is most earnestly to be hoped that there is no truth in this rumor, for if there be, although in the majority of the English people the spirit of loyalty is far too deeply implanted to be allenated by any display of cupidity on the part of a member of the royal family, a bitter feeling will be excited throughout the country, and it will be demanded whether the nation, when it undertook to make soliable provision for the legitimate descendants of George III., ever contempolated the acquisition and most careful re-

ceived from Mr. Neeld's bequest was altogether, in reality and personalty, as much, I believe, as half a million of money, or its value. Mr. Neeld was a man of doubtful capacity, and without any inducement for the peculiar disposition of his property other than mere capriciousness. He had no near relations, certainly; but there were those who would have been entitled to his property had be died intestate. A daughter of the nearest of these connections, a first consin once removed, is now married to an exemplary elergyman. She has nine children, and her husband's living is worth between three and four hundred a year. It was understood that the Prince Consort said at the time, on behalf of the Queen, that her Majesiy would not retain the property if any of Mr. Neeld's relations were in want of it. No doubt a crumb from the royal table would be thankfully received at the vicarage of A.—. I ask, then, is it fair for a royal family possessing this enormous wealth to come forward and ask the unation, at a period of unexceptionably high prices and impending want, to exercise more than its ordinary benevotence in providing for a young man of whose past@arcerit knows nothing, in whose future it takes but very slight interest? Cannot an income be found for this young centleman, whose name is so popular with Englishmen in conceiton with the Schleswig-Holstein question, out of the savings of his intended wife's father or the proporty which his intended mother-in-law so unexpectedly inherited? Will not the ordinary allowance to an English princess satisfy this latest pretender, whose own personal income is said to be nearly equivalent to the payor a junior clerk in the Custom House? We have to apportion an' neome to Prince Alfred this session, and it will be done with thorough unanimity and good feeling; but we think we may rest satisfied with paying Prince Frederick of Augustenburg the ordinary fare and leaving his trinked to come out of the private Guelphie revenues.

One word more, sir, in connection with this subject, a

Lola Montes' Successor at Munich.

[Berlin (Dec. 9) Correspondence of the London Times.]

Do you recollect the name and fame of Lola Montes?

As a personal favorite and political agitator in the palace
of Munich she has just had a successor in Herr Wagner,
the composer of the Tannkaürer, and inventor of a new
but more extravagant than euphonious sort of music.
The experience both these celebrities have had of Bavarian court life is singular in itself, and offers a curious
parallel. Old Ladwig I. venerated the ferry danseuse to
a degree which, for the first time in his life, nade hin
publicly set aside the authority of the priests, and neglect
their sensible advice to conform to the rules of desency.
Young Ludwig II., his grandson, now ruling the Bavarians, with the accumulated wiedom of his twenty years,
if his artistic predilections are of a nobler description than
those of his grandsire, will likewise inculge them with
a munificence which the country thought could not be
tolerated for any length of time. Loka Montes got
a palace, an estate and a high sounding nobility tille
from her deting admirer; Herr Wagner, whose music is
perfection itself to the ears of his royal friend, had large
sums presented him for the composing divers operas, the
establishment of singing academics, and it is said, a
variety of objects of partly artistic, partly political character.

establishment of singing academies, ande it is said, a variety of objects of partly artistic, partly political character.

Against both favorities the court, no less than the people, eventually rebelled. The court, because it has been ple, eventually rebelled. The court, because it has been arraitionally accustomed to suffer no one but a hob drain, or a tried bureaucrat, to come into close and familiar contact with the Sovereign; the people, because the inhabitants of southeastern Bavaria—the Bavariams proper—have been always distinguished by a strong provincial feeling, and are extremely jcalous of foreigners, be they Prussians or Spaniards, partiating of the good things of their country. Herr Wagner is from Dreeden, and accordingly reparded as much an intrader as ever was tola Montes berself. The animosity of the Court, supported as it was principally by the conservative section of the people, naturally tended to pitch him as well as his fair presidencesor against the reactionary party, which now, as eighteen years ago, reisms toprome in the Faince and Cabinet of the kingdom. Thus what was originally a mere personal attachment of the King specific became a political connection in either case, and Ludwig II., being so very young, allowed himself as easily to be carried away by his feelings and idioxyncracies as Ludwig I., who was too old and too infaturated to preserve shepnecessary reflectment. Encouraged by indulgence Lola Montes at length presumed to attempt the expulsion of the Jesuits, while Horr Wagner, it appears, declaring against Heir von Pfatermeister, the countpotent secretary of the King, only dissunded his royal parton from the appointment of some reactionary officials. But the Court proved too much for both of them. The priests denounced the one no less than the other. The relevical papers instead the thir royal parton from the supportance in the capital. The people began to murmar, and the Ministers to look grave. At last the old King was cocreed to one of the people began to murmar, and the Min ted mob, and had to the for her life; Herr Wagner, as the Bavarian Opicial Gozele just announces in scalean terms, has been requested by the King to start on a journey and absent himself for a few months. So Bavara is quiet again, and peace has returned to her homes and her firasides. It is singular, but highly characteristic of the state of the country, that on the more ground of their receiving the King's pairwings there should be such striking similarity between the fate of a ballet girl and a gentieman who, whatever may be said against his rouse, is a respectable man and a man of ability.

te a respectable man and a man of ability.

Troubles of an American Lady Who Went to Europe to Get Emamelled.

At the Mariborough street Police Court, London, December 12, a well dressed woman made an application to the Typhilit. She said she had come to this country to consult Madame Rachel, having seen when in America, and also since she had been in London, certain advertisements addressed to fadice. She had called on Madame Rachel and bad given her a diamond ring worth twenty pounds and thurty-three pounds in money but nothing had been done for her, and Madame Rachel refused to return the property. She was to obliterate all the marks on the applicant's face left by smallpox. She gave her a bottle of something like whitewash, which had no effect.

her a bettle of something like whitewash, which had no effect.

Mr. Tyrwhite—Why did you give Madame Rachel so much money?

Applicant—I paid what was demanded of no. The agreement was that the money should be paid in advance. The papers were full of recommendations of Madame Rachel, and I thought everything was right, so I came to England.

Mr. Tyrwhiti directed that the applicant should have a supproces.

Mr. Tyrwhitt directed that the applicant should have a summons.

Shortly before the magistrate quitted the bench Mr. Sayer, from the office of Mr. Edward Lewis, entered the court, and said as he was informed a summons had been granted against Madame Rachel, and as it was not unlikely some notice of the mutter would appear in the public papers he hoped he might be allowed to say a few words for the purpose of putting the matter in a more correct light. He would only stite that the applicant was a lady who represented herself to be the write of the American Consul. She had recovered from an attack of smalipox, and had applied to Madame Rachel to remove the marks. She was to pay £100, but had only paid five Napoleons on account. Madame Rachel had ottended her for eight days, and the lady had also three or four "Araban" baths at Madame Rachel had ottended her for eight days, and the lady had also three or four "Araban" baths at Madame Rachel in such a state of excitement that it was necessary to call in the assistance of the police.

Mr. Tyrwhit remarked that sometimes very large sums were obtained from persons who put themselves in the hands of advertisers. A sum of £700 had been obtained, he believed, in one instance. He had no control over the press, and he thought it would be outer to avoid discussion until the summons was heard.

The New King of the Belgiams.
[London (Dec. 11) correspondence of the Mauchester Gaurdian.]

The Duke of Brabant is a young man of virtuous habits, fond of mechanical invention and church music, a believer in relics, etiquette, and deceney. The Parti Pretre exult about at having at length a King in Belgium who, instead of being a believer in the cosmopolitan creed of Christendom, has a Jeanit for his confessor, and who lives in the light of the past. Leopoid was too wise a man to worry his son on points of doctrine about which he himself cared nothing; but he would never allow him, while he lived, any opportunity of betraying his unpopular predilections by taking part in public affairs. "The Belgic throne is not a bad seat as times go," he used to say; "but it is neither old nor strong enough to afford being played tricks with. I wish to leave it to my son in a sound condition, and tet him keep it so if he can." But the necessary consequence of this exclusion of the heir apparent from public business is that he now comes to the performance of its duties utterly destitute of training or experience. He has allowed expectations to be formed by the priests and nobles of the Catholic party which he can never realize. They are tull of dreams of legislative reaction like those which inflamed the evil councillors of Charles X. and prepared the way to his fail; and if the young king has the folly to dismiss his father's tolerant and prudent ministers, and to attempt the formation of a Roman cabinet, as there is reason to fear, the consequences to himself and his family may be serious. His young queen is a woman of spirit and vivacity, against whom, notwithstanding her Austrian extraction, there has never been a murning of popular distruct. But hitherto she has devoted her-

neere, and in this direction noting out experience to the contrary will be able to prove that there is not danger.

Queer Marriage Ceremonies at the Prussian Court.

(Berlin (Dec. 2) correspondence of London Times.) This evening at seven o'clock Princess Alexandrine of Prussia, the daughter of Prince Albert and Princess Marianne of the Netherlands, will be married in the Palace chapel to Duke Withelm of Mecklenburg Schwerin, a brother of the reigning Grand Duke and her cousingerman. The mother of the bride, being divorced from her husband, will not attend the ceremony; but the Grand Duke and Grand Duke Constantine of Bussia, Prince Frederick of the Netherlands and some mutor royalties have arrived at Berlin to grace the wooking of the illustrious couple by their presence.

In accordance with a custom which strongly savors of the last century, the King and Queen, the bride and bridegroom and the other members of the royal family, directly the marriage ceremony is over, proceed to the white hall of the palace, where they sit down to play at cards. I dare say they do not engage very deeply in the intricacles of whist, but at any rate the going through the form of playing is part of the programme. While they are thus occupied the invited guests are directed to pass them in single file, saluting and bowing as they go. As, in addition to the higher members of the nobility, of the clerty and the civil service, all the officers of the Berlin, Potsiam, Charlottepburg and Spandau garrisona have been invited, you may easily imagine that the featily procession will require time, and that were they to endure it standing some little effort would be necessary on the part of the royal household will present the first dishes, in symbolical fulfilment of the more serious duties which devolved on their predecessors in the olden times. The Prince of Putbus, as Truchsess of the realm, will place the soup turcen before the King; the Prince of Courland, in his capacity as Schenk, will pour out a glass of wine, while the other princes

Non-Arrival of the Belgian. PORTLAND, Dec. 28-11 P. M.

Police Intelligence. NURDEROUS ASSAULT WITH AN AXE. Captain Walling, of the Twentieth precinct, yesterday

eported that on Tuesday night Henry Bauer and John ce, the latter living at No. 330 Seventh avenue, has aquarrel, during which it is charged that Bauer seized an axe with which he dealt Mice a heavy blow on the head, fracturing his skull and reducing on the head, fracturing his skull and reducing him to insensibility. He remained in that condition without treatment for nearly twenty-four hears before being brought to the attention of the palice. By order of Captain Walling the injured man was conveyed to Bellevine Hospital, where he lies in a very critical condition. His recovery is very improbable. Baner, the alleged assailant, was arrested by officer Moulligen, of the Twentieth precinct, and held to await the result of Mr. Altee's injuries. Jacob Lauffen, of 330 Seventh avenue, witnessed the assault, the origin of which has not yet transpired. Bauer is a native of Germany, thirty-nine years of age, and a baker by occupation.

EXTENSIVE THEFT OF INDIA RUBBER - A WATCHMAN IMPLICATED.

Yesterday morning, about half-past three o'clock, offier Consor, of the Seventh precifict, discovered Michael Sullivan and two other men passing through South street, near Market, with bags containing india robber on their shoulders. The officer arrested Sullivan, but the others dropped their plunder and fied. It subsequently appeared that twenty bales of india rubber, valued at \$1.050, consigned to the care of Emanuel Perez. No. 55 Liberty street, had been siclen from pier No. 17 East river. The rubber found in possession of Sullivan is claimed as a portion of that stolen. Three more bales of the stolen rubber were found concealed in a shed on the Strew do k, pier No. 40 East river, where Sullivan is employed as private watchham. Seven more of the bales were discovered in a junk shop in South street, opposite pier No. 32 East river. Seven bales of the stolen goods are still missing. Sullivan was taken before Justice Shatdley and committee for examination. The prisoner's confederates are still at large, but the police are in search of them.

A CONTEMPLATED PRIZE FIGHT FRUSTRATED-THE

Caption Wilson, of the Twenty-first precinct, received information at a very early hour yesterday morning that Geoghegan and McFay factions, were about to leave the Geoghegan and McFay factions, were about to leave the Iwenty-first ward to witness a prize fight, announced to take place at Cook's Souny Side Hotel, near the Fashion race course, between Wm. Keeler and a bruiser known as Jeff. Captain Wilson immediately despatched officers to the Thirty-fourth street ferry, and also to other points, to intercept the disorderlies in case they had not already crossed the river. At a later hour Sergeant Barnit, of the Twenty-first precinct, who had crossed over to Greenpoint, succeeded in arresting Keeler. None of the others were captured, they having made their escape. Keeler was taken to the station house and held for examination before Justice Connolly.

CRIME IN BROOKLYN.-Crime in Brooklyn is fearfully on the increase. The reason of this is very easily ascortained by any person curious to learn the facts by attend-ing the Court of Sessions on sentence day and hearing the pleas of prisoners when asked the question what they ing the Court of Sessions on sentence day and hearing the pleas of prisoners when asked the question what they have to say in natigation of their punishment. In thrige-fourths of the cases the plea is drunkenness. The number of grop shops is rapidly increasing, and with them scrime increases, and it strikes every good citizen with horror to think of this unpromising condition of things. Mr. Thomas York, the efficient Clerk of the Court of Sessions, makes the following statement of indictments tried in his court at its late term, commencing October 3, and certain days thereafter.—The whole number of indictments tried were one hundred and fourteen, of which fourteen were for lateraly from the person, in ten of which the defendants were convicted; fourteen for burglary, tweive of whom were convicted; one convicted for assault with intent to kill, nineteen for grand larceny, thirteen of whom were convicted; two for assault with intent to do bodily harm, both of whom were convicted; twenty-four for assault and battery, seventeen of whom were convicted; three for petts larceny, two convicted; two for receiving stolen goods, one of whom was convicted; three convicted for assault with the for riot, four of them convicted; tor assault with the intent to commit rape, one convicted for assault with the intent to commit rape, one convicted for keeping a gambling house, three convicted for assault with the intent to commit rape, one convicted for keeping a gambling house, three convicted was had was eighty, and the whole number in which defendants were acquirted was threy-four. There were also forty-five persons convicted in the same court upon their own confession and plea of guilty, of whom three were for robbery, one for forgory, three for burglary, eight for assault and battery, two for assault with intent to kill, three for petit larceny, two for forgory, three for burglary, eight for assault and battery, two for assault with intent to to bodily harm, two for forgory, three for burglary, eight for assault and battery,

A JUSTICE OF THE PEACE CONVICTED OF MALFRASANCE. In the case of Justice Geo. W. Seaman, of East New York, convicted last week in the Court of Sessions for malfeasance in office, Judge Dikeman decided against granting a motion for a new trial. The prisoner will be brought up for sentence to-day.

Armest of an Escapso Conver.—On last Wednesday

Armst or as Escardo Covent.—On last Wednesday morning officers Van Wagner and Riley, of the Fortyfirst precinct, arrested a black scounder named Horace
Turner, who is an escaped prisoner from Queen's county
prison, where he was awaiting his trial for burglary. He
subsequently broke init, and immediately thereafter attempted to violate the person of a white woman. Three
months elapsed, during which time the prisoner was at
large, until Wednesday, when he was recognized by a
farmer, who caused his arrest.

Faral Accident.—While Hook and Ladder Company
No. 3 was proceeding to an alarm of fire about helf-next

No. 3 was proceeding to an alarm of fire about half-past No. 3 was proceeding to an alarm of the about half-past ten o'clock yesterday forenoon, they ran over a boy named Andrew Brower, eleven years of age, whose parents reside at 81 Second streat, E. D. The injured boy was immediately taken to his home, where he shortly after died from the effects of his injuries. Two other boys were knocked down at the same time, but were not seriously injured. The accident took place at the corner of South Ninth and Seventh streets.

A DASGEROUS COUNTEMENT, —Well executed five dollar will on the Control Bonk of Brookley were tessed from

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bills on the Central Bank of Brooklyn were issued from a counterfeit factory yesterday, and put in circulation act night.

RECONSTRUCTION.

Senator Williams Looking After the Reconstructed in Virginia.

He Finds Virginia Loyalty a Myth.

The F. P.'s Cling to Their Exploded Fallacies of the Confederacy.

Negroes by No Means Belligerent.

Our Richmond Correspondence RICHMOND, Va., Dec. 25, 1808.

SENATOR WILLIAMS, OF OREGON, IN RICHM As set forth in a former despatch the Hon. George H. Williams, Senator of the United States from Oregon, and a member of the Committee on the Reconstruction of the Southern States, recently appointed by Hon. Lafayette S. Foster, arrived in this city late Saturday evening on a tour of observation bearing on the intelligent discharge of the duties of the committee of which he is a member. Up devoted his whole time to an investigation of the present actual condition and political and social prospects of the Southern people, as viewed from the standpoint of this, Southern people, as viewed from the standpoint of talls, the most important capital of the late so styled Confederate States, because first in position, first in wealth, first in intelligence, and equal to each and all in all the varied phases of disloyalty. The views of Senator Williams will be held to be all the more important whon it is remembered that neither the Lieutenant General commanding the armies nor Major General and correspondent Shurz in relative to reconstruction, the former expressly ignoring

relative to reconstruction, the former expressly ignoring any conference with the people of this State, and the latter asserting in his report that he was directed not to deal with Virginia upon the subject of his mission.

APPEARANCE AND MANNESS OF THE OREGON SINATOR.

Senator Williams is a gentleman of equally impressive appearance and manners, and to the eye fills the measure of an American Senator. He is nearly if not quite six feet in height, slim but proportionate of build, with an ample forehead, thick dark hair, dark complexion, and possessed of a quick, moving and sharp, penetrating eye. His utterance is both intelligent and decisive, and his reasoning logical, close and convincing. In personal manners he is wholly genial, entertaining and unusually instructive, and presents the appearance of a calm, unimpassioned and thoughtful man of public affairs, skilled in dialectics and immovable to his convictions. He is evidently a representative man on the Senate Committee of Reconstruction; and to this reason is due his presence in Richmond on this official tour.

unexampled in all history, under the circumstances or most disastrois defeat and Sectional humilistion, to the exploded futncies of the confederacy as a benevolent system of government, and cherish with a righteous reverence the leading sphits, both dead and alive, in the late giant attempt against the integrity of the Union, which was completely felled by the prowess of the federal arms in April Inst. He also finds the popular sentiment of the Southern people, as such, indubitably and overwhelmingly opposed to the Congress of the United States and all its functional and legislative tendencies, owing to the porsistent refusal to admit the Southern delegales to their seats in either house at Washington. They had confidently counted, by virtue of the counsels of certain overweining conservatives at the North, to enter the councils of the nation, and, in conjunction with these conservatives, rule with arbitrary and unsolent power, as of old—time realizing, by a master stroke of Confederate policy, their baimiest dreams of the opulent, overbearing, landed and slave driving autocrat of other days.

The Regres 1880.

slave driving autocrat of other days.

THE KERGE ISSUE.

ITHE KERGE ISSUE.

ITHE KERGE ISSUE.

Implicitly supposing, from various representations of the baleful Virginia press, aided by the suggestions of certain men at the North of bad eminence, that the negroes were to rise to-day, he had chosen that his first senatorial Christmas should be passed here in Richmond—treason's very charnel house, wherein it is alive only by the fact of its animated decomposition—and learn for himself the whole extent of the negro's offence. He is convinced that a more quiet, orderly and well disposed citizen than the freedman, in this fallen capital, does not dwell in all the pleasant places of the South. In five, Mr. Williams concludes that the great object of the war, next to the abolition of slavery, has been accounted.

In fine, Mr. Williams concludes that the great object of the war, next to the abolition of slavery, has been accomplished in the success that is now established or labor over a landed and rotten oligarchy, and that this combined result—the extripation of slavery and the dignifying of labor—is the end, through God, triumphantly intained in the great struggle now forever solved.

Senator Williams returns to the federal capital quite prepared to conscientionally enunciate these views and these convictions to his brethren of the Senate and of the committee the represents. He has had interviews with a large number of distinguished people both in and out of power here, and has not failed to religiously hear and note the well digested opinions of the chosen representatives of the masses, both black and white.

CHESTMAS IN HARMOND.

The day in Richmond has been one of the quietest I have ever known here during a residence commencing early on the mortning of the federal compation of the city in April last. The negroes, so far from indulging in riotous acts, have been both quiet and respectful. Among both blacks and whites there have been exceptions to this general rule, but in the main public order has prevaid as it has never prevailed here before a this season of the year, when the now broken down and bursted up oligarels ruled with superma supremisely over a race now forever free.

PROTATES IMPOSTED IN AN IMPORTANT COVERNMENT CASE It has come to light, upon competent military authortake in the essential matter of identity in one of its renaitreatment of prisoners of war at Andersonville and other Southern prison pens. Some time ago the arrest of a Winder was made at Washington on the supposition of a Winder was made at Washington on the supposition that the party taken into custody was a son of the inte Mog Winder. The party arrested was R. B. Winder, for a long period the chief quartermaster of all the Confederate prisons east of the Mississippi. He was taken with Duncan and Gee, and is now confined in Libby Prison in this city. The Confederate officer wanted and now south desired is W. S. Winder, the real son of Hog Winder, and who left Washington for Canada, making successful his searge on the very atternoon that his relative was imprisoned where he is now safely ensconced, and where he had better remain if he desires to prolong his days upon the earth.

Obstancy.

Our list of deaths a few days since included the name of Mr. Joel L. Simpson. This gentleman was well and widely known as a merchant of this city. He died sud denly at New Orleans, while on a business tour through the Southern States, seeking with the enterprise of s the Southern States, seeking with the enterprise of a true American merchant to extend through the late confederacy those trade relations in which all expect to find the best solution of the question of reconstruction. Mr. Simpson leaves an envisible reputation for honor, integrity and business capacity. Social, genial and warmhearted, he was the life of a large social circle, and his untimely death has made manufamourners. His remains were brought home for interment.

were brought home for interment.

A DAUGHTER OF MRS. JORDAN, THE ACTRESS.

(From the London Express, Dec. 11.)

We have to announce the death of Lady Augusts Cordon Hallyburton, only surviving natural daughter of King William IV. by Mrs. Jordan, the actress. The deceased lady was born November 20, 1803. She married, first, on 5th July, 1827. Hon. John Kennedy Erskine, who died 6th March, 1831; and secondly 24th August, 1836, Lord John Frederick Gordon Hallyburton, third son of George, ninth Marquis of Runitsy, by Caiherine, second daughter of the late Sir Charles Cope, Bart. Her ladyship died on Friday last as Hallyburton House, Coupar Angus, N. B.

AN ANGESTOR OF THE DONAPARTES.

From Rome the death is announced of Doctor Ramo line, nephew of Madame Letitia Ramoline, mother of the Bonapartes. Docessed was a pensioner of the imperial crows.

CHIEF EDITOR OF THE PARIS PUNCH.

M. Louis Huari, the redarkenr-en-chef of the Charivari, and one of the indetatigable three (himself, Taxile Delord and Clement Caraguel) who for many years exclusively furnished the wit and humor of that prototype of the London Punch, died on December 9.

CALLAGAS.—On Thursday, December 28, after a filness, Mary A., daughter of Cecelia Callahan, syers,
Newice of funeral in to-morrow's paper.
[For Other Deaths See Third Pages.]

CANADIAN AFFAIRS.

The Pirate Georgia Before the Courts Mr. Howland Appointed to Succeed Mr. Brown in the Ministry-Growing Oppo-sition to the Conlition Government.

United States government and heard before the Toronta Assizes, Mr. McDonald, the Confederate agent, makes at government, and was designed for the raid on Juliand, and that the sale to Denison, the pre-

sessor, was a mere blind. Consul Thornton hopes to recover her for the

States government.

Denison, who figures prominently in these transactions, is a major in the Canadian service.

Mr. Howland has been appointed to fill Mr. George Brown's place as President of the Council in the Canadian.

A caucus of reformers has been held here, when all refused further support to the coalition government.

Our Montreal Correspondence.

Political Commotion in Canada—Important Action with Regard to Commercial Relations with the States—The Late Great Fire—Policies of One Thousand Dollars Each in the New York Accidental Insurance Company Given to the Firemen, &c.

A political storm is gathering in this country, and will break before two months pass over our heads; but a flag of truce has been held up by both sides for the term of he holidays, that they may in peace indulge in the bod things of this life, which have lately poured into the ity in a flood.

In a few days Mr. Galt will again go to Washington with dolegates from the maritime provinces, who are to neet him at Portland. The commission will endeavor ne otiate a treaty of trade to take the place of that now expired. It is hoped that this commiss

now expired. It is hoped that this commission—which has been formed by advice of Mr. Cardwell, Secretary for the Colonies, who sent a despatch to the Canadian government on the matter—with have better success than A. J. Galt alone had, though be went more as a "feeler" to Washington than with tue hope of doing any important business on the part of Canada.

There are some half dozen members of the government in town to enjoy the holidays; for this city is the capital in fact though not in name. They think that very little is to be hoped for from Mr. Brown, and that he will do all he can to withdraw the entire reform party of the West from the support of the Ministry, though he may stand by them on the question of confederation, it being his own scheme.

On the other hand, the Ministry hope to be able to retain some of the reform party. There is Macdongall, who has been sent away (it may have been to get time out of the way) as chief of a commercial commission (a roving commission). He has tasted the sweets of office and then there is the vacant place of Brown to offer to a leading reformer. From these two facts the Ministry hope to be able to gain the continued support of at least six votes that belong to the opposite party, and with these, added to their own forces, they would be able to carry on the government in spite of Mr. Brown's most factious epposition.

these, added to their own forces, they would be and a carry on the government in spite of Mr. Brown's most factious opposition.

In Canada East a party of some twenty votes, led by Mr. Dorien, is ready to fight the Ministry on every question. It is bitterly opposed to confederation, for it would be swallowed up by such a change. In the ranks of this party are many young men, chiefly awards and who are ready to act the part of a Danten. Some with more lofty thoughts would go as far as Robespierre did, were an occasion to rise for it. This party now forms the bulk of the opposition—the reform party of the West having been led by Mr. Brown to the support of the Ministry; and very soon we shall see that cheef cast all the votes he can influence with the rouge (Dorion) party to oppose the administration. It is to this end that manceuvering has been began by Brown in the West and the range: in the East.

The city fire police have received a present from the several insurance companies of Montreal of a free policy of one thousand dollars to each man, for one year, in the New York Accidental Insurance Company, with a gratuitous compensation of five dollars per week in case of accident. This is for their services during the past year and as an encouragement to the men for the new Year.

There was \$29,200 insurance on the Exchange Euild-

year. There was \$29,200 insurance on the Exchange Building burned on Sanday night. It is proposed by some members to erect a larger building on a more eligible site than the last, and to sell the ground of the late Exchange. change.

The climate is certainly changing. To-day (the fifth of December) we have rain and a thaw, and the river is, of course, opon. The temperature is four degrees above freezing.

The United States steamer De Solo arrived at the Washington Navy Yard on the evening of the 23d inst., from Norfolk, and will shortly sail for Havana and Haytt. General Seward, together with other distinguished per General Seward, together with other distinguished persons, go out on the De Soto to Havana and Hayti, having selected hor, as one of the fastest vessels in the navy, for this special purpose. The Secretary of State will first call at Havana and then at Hayti, and thence probably to the Windward Islands. She is now being specially fitted up for the distinguished party.

The United States naval vessels Swatara, Captain Arnold, from Charleston, recently arrived at Fortress Mource, have gone to Norfolk and are now moored there. Both vessels expect to be ordered elsewhere in a few days.

Government Sale of Captured Cotton

Another large sale, at auction, of captured cotton, on government account, took place at No. 111 Broadway yesterday afternoon, under the direction of the United States Cotton Agent. The prices obtained for the staple weeks since, and ranged as follows:-

weeks since, and ranged as follows:—

Of Memphis cotton—10 bales middling fair sold at \$73\c., 161 bales strictly middling at \$21\c., 351 bales low middling at \$52\c., 361 bales strictly middling at \$21\c., 351 bales low middling at \$60\c., 362 bales good ordinary at \$45\c., 274 bales ordinary at \$45\c., 28 bales low ordinary at \$45\c., 214 bales pickings at 25c. 27c., and 747 bales rebuled at \$67\c., 24 \$45\c.

Of Mobile cotton—8 bales good middling sold at \$67\c., 26 bales low middling at \$40\c., 27 bales good ordinary at \$46\c., 16 bales ordinary at \$45\c., 1 bale low endinary at \$46\c., 1 bale low endinary at \$46\c., 1 bale low middling at \$20\c., 10 onios good ordinary at \$60\c., 1 bale low middling at \$40\c., 10 onios good ordinary at \$41\c., 15 bales ordinary at \$41\c., 15 bales low ordinary at \$41\c., 15 bales pickings at 20\c., 10 onios good ordinary at \$41\c., 15 bales ordinary at \$41\c., 15 bales pickings at 20\c. at 22\c., and 103 bales rebated at \$55\c., 10 onios good ordinary at \$41\c., 15 bales pickings at 20\c. at 25\c., and 25\c. bales pickings at 20\c. at 25\c., and 25\c. bales pickings at 20\c. at 25\c., and 25\c. bales pickings at 20\c., and 25\c. bales pickings at 20\c. and

Court Calendar—This Day. Screen Court—Chamber.—Nos. 30, 38, 49%, 13, 97, 116, 167, 168, 201, 209, 210.

ALES, PORTER AND EXTRA STOUT. MACPHERSON AND DONALD SMITH
(Late style Smith & Brother),
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Free PALE ALES, PORTER and EXTRA STOUT,
for city and Southern use.

These Ales. Porter and Stout are of superior quality, brewed with great-care, pleasant, nutritive and strengthen-ing, and can be relied on for purity. Brewery, West Eighteenth acrest, between 7th and 8th ave

A HOUSEHOLD WORD.—BUY YOUR SILVER.
A Plated Ware, Table Cutlery, China, Glass, Eartherware and House Furnishing Articless from E. D. BASSFORD, Geoper lestitute Building, Aster place, corner store.

HAPPY NEW YEAR.

A HAPPY NEW YEAR.

GENUINE WINES AND LIQUORS.

GENUINE WINES AND LIQUORS.

GENUINE WINES AND LIQUORS.

GENUINE WINES, AND LIQUORS.

GENUINE WINES, East India Maddira old James and the state of the Christone trade, Hennesy Brandes, Duif Gordon Sherries, Osborn Port Wines, East India Maddira old James and the state of the stat

BRIGGS ALLEVIATOR AND CURATIVE FOR CORNS, Benions, Ingrowing Nails Tender Feet, Chilibians, Ac. Solid by druggists. Dr. BRIGGS, Chiropodiat, 28 Broadway difring the day and 200 Broadway in the evenings.

CORNS, BUNIONS, BAD NAILS, &C., CURED, WITH-out pain, by Drs. RICE & HART, 88 Bowers, corner cand street. RICE'S Annihilator cures Corns, Bunious, Chilbiains, Frosted Feet, &c. By mail 50c. and \$1.

DIVORCES.—PRIVATE CONSULTATIONS ON THE subject as to this and other States. All law business attended to on the square.

F. KING, Connector at Law, 335 Broadway. DIVORCES LEGALLY PROCURED WITHOUT PUB. licity. Other good cases prosecuted without ree in as ce. Consultations free. M. HOWES, Attorney and Counsellor, 78 Nassau st.

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